

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF MADAME CHIANG
KAI-SHEK

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the recent passing of the former First Lady of China and Taiwan, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, also known to history as Soong Mei-ling. Madame Chiang was a steadfast ally of the United States and an old friend of the Congress.

Madame Chiang came from an illustrious family whose members played prominent roles in the history of 20th century China. One of her sisters married Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of modern China, while Madame Chiang herself wed a rising young military officer named Chiang Kai-shek.

She was one of the last living links to our alliance with China during World War II, in which she played a central role as adviser to her husband, President Chiang Kai-shek. Her death at age 106 represents the passing of an era.

Madame Chiang's ties to the United States were strong and long-standing. She was educated at Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia and at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, where she graduated with honors in 1917, attending college at a time when most American women, not to mention Chinese women, had little opportunity to pursue higher education.

Her bicultural and bilingual skills allowed Madame Chiang to serve as a cultural bridge between East and West. She entered the American consciousness in the dark days of 1943 when the Chinese government, fighting for its life against the Japanese invaders, sent her on a goodwill mission to the United States. Madame Chiang crisscrossed the nation, and in eloquent speeches delivered in flawless English, she won the hearts of millions of Americans and graced the cover of Time Magazine. Her efforts culminated here on Capitol Hill where she became the first Asian woman to address a joint session of the Congress. Her appearance was instrumental in securing billions of dollars in military aid by the United States to China, thereby enabling a free Chinese government to survive and continue to fight. Madame Chiang returned to Capitol Hill a half century later when, in 1995, she was invited to assist with commemorative events marking the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to note that, in addition to her death being mourned here and in Taiwan, even Madame Chiang's former opponents in Beijing offered kind words for her upon her passing. The Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference offered "deep condolences" to the family of Madame Chiang. The Chairman paid tribute to her by noting that she had "been dedicated to the Chinese people's war of resistance" during World War II. The People's Daily noted that

"she walked with China through turbulent times."

Today, we remember Madame Chiang fondly as an old friend who devoted herself to understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the peoples of the United States and China. She leaves a lasting legacy, and we are greatly indebted to her for her life's work.

HONORING ARMANDO OLIVERA
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CON-
TRIBUTION TO THE SOUTH FLOR-
IDA COMMUNITY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Armando Olivera for his outstanding contribution to our South Florida community. Armando has been selected to serve as president of Florida Power & Light Company which, with annual revenues of over \$8 billion, is widely recognized as one of the country's premier power companies.

During his 32-year tenure with FPL, Armando has demonstrated a proven track record of excellent organizational ability, as well as a profound commitment to our community.

On November 5, 2003, Armando will be honored by the Miami Dade College Foundation and Dr. Eduardo J. Padron, President of Miami Dade College, for his continuing achievements.

As we conclude the celebrations of Hispanic Heritage Month, and reflect upon the contributions of countless Hispanics across the Nation, it is important to recognize people like Armando. His resilience and hard work have enabled him to become not only a successful businessman, but also a proud member of the community who gives hope to fellow Cuban political refugees.

HOMILY OF CARDINAL AVERY
DULLES AT THE 50th ANNUAL
RED MASS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 4, 2003

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the remarks given by Cardinal Avery Dulles during his homily for the 50th Annual Red Mass at St. Matthews Cathedral in Washington, D.C. The Red Mass—named for the red vestments worn by the celebrants and the color of fire, symbolizing the Holy Spirit—is celebrated annually in Washington the Sunday before the new U.S. Supreme Court session begins. This liturgy invokes guidance and wisdom on judges, attorneys, government offi-

cials and Supreme Court justices in their administration of justice. The Red Mass is sponsored by the John Carroll Society, a Washington area organization of lay professionals. This year marks the 50th Anniversary of the Red Mass.

Cardinal Dulles is an internationally-recognized theologian and is one of the leading thinkers of the American Catholic Church. He was born in New York in 1918 to John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State under President Dwight Eisenhower, and Janet Pomeroy Avery Dulles, and was ordained a Jesuit priest in 1956. Cardinal Dulles has written over 700 articles and 22 books on Catholic theology and has served on the faculty of Woodstock College and the Catholic University of America. Currently, he is the Laurence J. McGinley Professor of Religion and Society at Fordham University. He was elevated to the College of Cardinals in February 2001.

During his homily, Cardinal Dulles spoke on the subject of law and spirit. He said that law and spirit are "inextricably conjoined" and that laws are unsustainable without a moral and spiritual foundation. He also talked about our overly litigious society and the dangers of an obsessive legalism in the absence of virtue and grace. To sustain law and to enhance the relationship between spirit and law, Cardinal Dulles emphasized families, schools and churches as the primary agents for transmitting moral values and principles. He stated that "the family, as the nucleus where life is born and where coming generations are formed, is today under severe pressure", and that it needs to be protected.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the remarks of Cardinal Dulles for the RECORD:

LAW AND SPIRIT 50TH ANNUAL RED MASS,
AVERY CARDINAL DULLES, S.J., CATHEDRAL
OF ST. MATTHEW, WASHINGTON, DC, OCTO-
BER 5, 2003

(Readings: Jer 31:31-34; 2 Cor 3:1-6; Jn 14:15-17)

All three of the readings for this Mass deal with the same two themes: law and spirit. Ezekiel prophesies a time when the law will be inscribed by the Spirit on the hearts of the people. Paul says that the Christians of Corinth have in their hearts a law written by the Spirit of the living God. And in the Gospel reading from John, Jesus speaks of the indwelling Spirit who will prompt his disciples to keep his commandments.

Many of you who are present for this Mass are in one way or another connected with the law, whether as legislators, as advocates, as administrators, or as judges. You therefore have to face the question, how is the law related to things of the spirit? In biblical history the two are neither separable nor antithetical but are inextricably conjoined. The Spirit of God inspires those who make the laws and gives the people the capacity to observe those same laws. Is the same true, at least analogously, for civil society? Do the making of laws, their interpretation, and their observance require spiritual qualifications?

The French political philosopher Montesquieu, in a work that profoundly influenced the framers of the United States

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.